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egg against some destructive effect of the developmental process itself. In artificial parthenogenesis, the first of these results, the formation of the fertilization membrane, is accomplished by treating the egg with some of the lower monobasic fatty acids, or with extract of blood, tissue, or sperm *from some other species*, or with various chemical reagents. The common quality of these and basis of their efficacy seems to be a solvent action (cytolysis) on the cortical layer of the egg, probably fatty or lipid in nature, rendering it more permeable to water. The second or immunizing action may be secured in two ways; first, immersion in a 'hypertonic' solution (more concentrated than sea water and with higher osmotic pressure) followed by transfer to the normal medium; and second, through the inhibition of development for several hours by deprivation of oxygen or treatment with a cyanide. In natural fertilization the two effects are apparently produced by different specific substances in the spermatozoon, both entirely distinct from the substances which transmit the paternal characters. The nature of the immunizing action, like that of the deleterious effects of the oxidations against which the egg must be protected, is unknown.

F. H. KNIGHT.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

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